

INSIDE STORY OF
GERMAN PLOTS HERE
First detailed authentic account of wide-
spread activities of Teuton secret service
here. A thrilling story of intrigue
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S SUN.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy and colder to-day; to-
morrow, fair.
Highest temperature yesterday, 61; lowest, 39.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 13.

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WILSON LANDS ON PACIFISTS IN IOWA TALK

Blind to Danger U. S. Is
Facing, Says the
President.

TALKS TO THROGS IN
BRYAN STRONGHOLD

Asserts He Will Maintain
Nation's Rights, Even
by War.

NOT INFLUENCED BY
MUNITION MAKERS

Executive Makes Five
Speeches on Way West
From Chicago.

President Wilson addressed his
largest audience of the present tour in
Des Moines last night.

This speech followed four train and
talks to large crowds in Davenport,
Iowa City, Grinnell and Newton and
greetings to crowds in small Illinois
cities.

As he was in the "Bryan stronghold"
the President paid particular attention
to the peace at any price advocates.

In his Des Moines speech, although
the audience was large, the President's
attacks on peace advocates were not
received with great enthusiasm.

He denied that munition makers had
any influence on his fight for national
defense.

He declared that peace advocates
had no idea of the dangers this country
has faced and will face. He re-
peated his warning of the peril of
being drawn into the European war.

The President said he hoped that
out of the war would come an inter-
national peace treaty.

"America can't be an ostrich and bury
its head in the sand and shut itself out
from the rest of the world because of
dangers."

He will preserve the rights of the
nation even if it can be done only
through war.

President Wilson declared as he
stepped out of the thousands of flags in
the auditorium that he was standing
before them as a man who had seen
the world, who had seen the horrors
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IS SHOT ONE MAN, SUSPECT TELLS ALBANY POLICE

Two of Gunman's Victims
Identify the Prisoner,
Apparently Mad.

ADmits A TERM IN
ASYLUM FOR INSANE

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Harold Severy, aged
25, who says he is a vaudeville and
moving picture actor and a son of Melville
L. Severy of Los Angeles, was arrested
in Schenectady this afternoon and lodged
in the Albany jail to-night on a charge
of being the man who shot and fatally
wounded one person in Albany and
wounded three others with a rifle having
a Maxim silencer.

Severy confessed to-night that he had
shot "a man on Chestnut street," but
did not know his name. James Erwin,
the first victim, who died as a result of
his wound, was shot on that thorough-
fare. The police drew a long story of
ramblings from the prisoner which con-
vinced them that Severy is a maniac.

He told the authorities that he was
first arrested in New York city by per-
sons "sticking their tongues out" at him.
He went from one city to another in
order to get away from his pursuers, the
prisoner said, finally winding up in Al-
bany. Here he purchased sulphuric acid,
intending to throw it upon one who
bothered him, but decided that his wire
connecting rifle would have better re-
sults.

In view of the fact that two of the
victims identified Severy to-night, the
police are holding him on a technical charge
of first degree assault. An examination
will be made of his mental condition
to-morrow.

John McCormick and Edward C.
Kenny, two of the victims, have posi-
tively identified Severy as their assail-
ant.

Left Albany Saturday.
It was on Saturday last that Severy
was said to have left Albany and walked
half way to Schenectady. He went to
the boarding house of Mrs. Margaret
Mundt and secured accommodations.
Mrs. Mundt assigned him to a room
and nothing more was heard of the new-
comer until yesterday, when his actions
aroused her curiosity. She spied on her
boarder and saw him examining a small
rifle not weighing more than a good
size revolver. She says.

"I want to get some oil," Mrs. Mundt
told the police. Severy, however, was
"right across the street and you
will find a drug store where you can
get all the oil you want," was her an-
swer.

Severy left the house and Mrs. Mundt
telephoned the Schenectady police. Po-
lice Officer Basler turned to Mrs. Mundt's
home and got to Severy's room before
he was arrested. He brought with him
a bottle of oil and was about to take
up the rifle when Basler intervened.

"Any offense for a man to oil his
gun?"
"No, but it is against the law to have
weapons of that kind on your person,"
explained the officer.

Ingenious Device Found.
"An long as that is the charge," the
prisoner answered, "I'll go with you."
Suspicion that Severy was the man
sought by Albany police was
strengthened when a peculiar combina-
tion of rifle and wire was found in his
room. The police say that Severy had
a contrivance of distinct originality,
a small rifle, sixteen inches long, wire
had been attached which connected with
the trigger. This could be concealed,
along with the weapon, in a coat sleeve.
The wire was so arranged as to make
it possible for merely the muzzle of the
rifle to protrude from the coat sleeve.
By manipulation the wire could be pulled
and the rifle discharged. The maxim
silencer made up the remainder of the
contrivance.

Severy admitted that he once was an
inmate of the hospital for the insane at
Hartford. He said that his parents in
Los Angeles were wealthy and he was
spending his leisure time on inventions.

ECCENTRIC SAYS FATHER
Admits Son Acted Queerly Follow-
ing an Injury.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 1.—Melville L.
Severy, living at the Hotel Radcliffe in
this city, said tonight that he has a son
named Harold Severy, who has been
engaged in a vaudeville and motion picture
actor. He added that his son had suf-
fered an injury some time ago which
resulted in his pronounced eccentricity.
According to Mr. Severy, the young
man has never shown any sign of homici-
dal mania, his particular illusion being
a fear that he would suffer harm at the
hands of others. When informed of the
arrest of his son claiming to be his son,
Mr. Severy said:

"If the man under arrest is indeed my
son, I am unable to offer any explana-
tion of the acts charged against him.
Such actions are entirely contrary to his
character. If the charge is true, he must
be the victim of a peculiar case of in-
sanity which has recently developed."

NEW BIDS BY APOSTLE OF PORK
Munition Plant and Aviation
School Sought for Florida by Clark

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Representative
Clark of Florida, chairman of the Com-
mittee on Public Buildings and the
Apostle of "pork barrel" legislation, ap-
peared in the House today as an ad-
vocate of a new line of public improve-
ment.

Mr. Clark has specialized in the past
on public buildings and rivers and har-
bors. To-day he offered a bill appropri-
ating \$2,000,000 for a Government munition
plant to be built at Ocala, Fla., and
another bill appropriating
\$500,000 for an army aviation school at
Fernandina, Fla. Mr. Clark declared
that his discourse was purely impulsive.

"There are only two towns in my dis-
trict entitled to that have not got pub-
lic buildings," said Mr. Clark. "Ocala
and Fernandina were the two towns Mr.
Clark had in mind."

"LOST" BRITISH S. S. APPAM, SEIZED BY RAIDER, HELD AT HAMPTON ROADS A GERMAN CAPTIVE

Seized on High Seas, Boarded by Prize
Crew, Captors Guided Her Past
Line of British Warships for
Dash to U. S. Port.

NOTABLES AMONG 451 ON BOARD;
RAIDER SANK 6 ENGLISH SHIPS

Will Be Interned, as Were Kronprinz Wilhelm
and Prinz Eitel, Is Belief in Washington
---Embarrassing Diplomatic
Tangle Feared

CAPTAIN'S OWN STORY OF CAPTURE.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 1.—Capt. Harrison, who commanded the
Appam before she was captured, said to-night:
"We have no complaint to make of the treatment we received on the
Appam. We were given every consideration."

"The ship was taken on a bright, warm day. We were making fair
speed and sighted the Moeve ten miles off our starboard bow. We
paid no attention to her until she appeared to be circling us; then she
started to cross our bow."

"She bore down on us, but her British flag was visible and we had
no fear that an enemy was approaching. We thought perhaps she
needed provisions or coal. We were preparing to run up a signal ask-
ing what was wanted when she made directly across our bow and
again circled us. I presume she was endeavoring to ascertain how many
guns we had on board."

"When she came back on our starboard bow she was only a few
yards away; then she dropped her sides and exposed her guns. She
lowered the British flag and ran up the German colors. We had no
chance, and gave up to avoid bloodshed."

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 1.—One maritime
mystery of the war gave way to another
when the British passenger liner
Appam, missing since January 15,
steamed past the Virginia capes to-day
with the German naval ensign flying
at her mast head and a German prize
crew under command of Lieut. Hans
Berg of the German Naval Reserve in
charge.

The Appam, which had left Dakar,
British West Africa, for Plymouth,
England, on January 11, had for sev-
eral days been counted as missing—
one of the many vessels of which the
sea has taken inexorable toll. Her ar-
rival cleared the mystery, but only to
add a mystery of the existence of a
German ship, apparently a vessel of
war, which not only made a prize of
the British liner, but sank or captured
six other British ships with valuable
cargoes.

This German vessel which has
cluded the English ships that have
been sweeping the seas is the Moeve,
a craft formidable enough at least to
have sunk one British ship which
showed fight and to have captured the
Appam without so much as a show of
resistance. Her story, told as yet in
fragmentary detail, is one of the ro-
mantic adventures of the high seas.

The official version of the Appam's
arrival is brief. She appeared off the
Virginia capes at 5:45 o'clock this
morning, to all appearances a pas-
senger vessel, took on a pilot and
hove to off Old Point Comfort, where
she anchored.

The vessel arrived in port none too
soon, for being on her return trip she
was short of provisions, having only
enough for another day. Lieut. Berg's
first request was for permission to
purchase supplies.

Lieut. Berg, commanding the prize
crew of twenty-two men from the
Moeve, went ashore to pay his res-
pects to Col. Ira Haynes at Fort
Monroe. Afterward he called on the
German Vice-Consul, Marshall von
Schilling, and with him came to make
his report to the Collector of the Port
of Norfolk, Norman K. Hilton.

Orders were given that until the
status of the vessel and the persons
aboard her is fixed, particularly that
of the armed subjects of Great Britain
as well as of Germany, no one will be
permitted to leave her. The Appam
therefore remains to-night without com-
munication ashore.

As soon as the State Department has
come to a decision regarding her status
the passengers and non-combatants,
among them a number of women, will
probably be permitted to land. The
vessel itself will join the interned Ger-
man vessels now at this port, it is ex-
pected.

451 Passengers Aboard.
On the Appam are 451 persons, in-
cluding 42 Germans, of whom 153 are
members of the original crew, 116 are
passengers, among whom are Sir Ed-
ward Morewater, Governor of Sierra
Leone, and his wife, 29 are German
prisoners who were brought aboard the
British vessel to be taken to English
detention camps; 128 were survivors of
the ships destroyed by the Moeve and
22 are members of the German prize
crew.

There was nothing about the Appam
as she entered Hampton Roads to in-
dicate that she had undergone extraor-
dinary vicissitudes at sea. Her black
hull and white superstructure were un-
scathed. Except for the German ensign
flying at the peak she might have been
a British vessel making her ordinary port
of call.

How she came to the plight in which
she finds herself and the extraordinary
adventures of the Moeve, which brought
her to it, were told only in bare outline.
Lieut. Berg, a short, stocky figure with
a close-cropped Vandike beard, was
most reluctant to reveal the adventures

of the ship when captured the Appam
after a thrilling expedition of
several days.

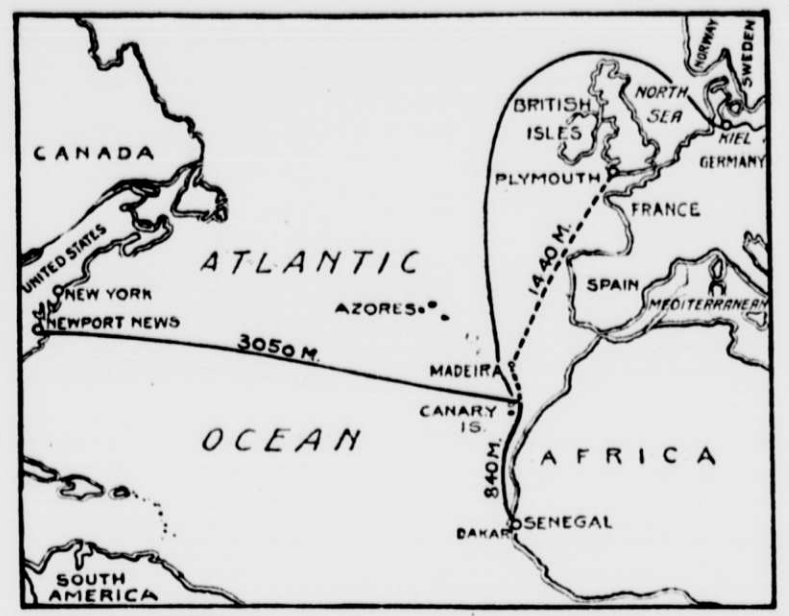
He has been in American ports before
as the commander of a merchant vessel.
He even has been at the Norfolk Gun-
House and has been in the hands of the
safety of a merchant vessel. As he could
be ascertained, however, this is the story
of the German raiders. Few hun-
dred tons armed with two 5-inch
guns used for survey work, and similar
in some respects to the vessels of the
United States Coast and Geodetic Sur-
vey.

What port the Moeve sailed from,
how she came to be upon the high seas
sailing upon commerce when the
last of German raiders was sup-
posed to have been accounted for is yet
to be told.

At all events, the Moeve on January
15 came upon the British steamer Par-
ringford, laden with 5,000 tons of cop-
per ore, and sank her. On the same day
she fell in with another British vessel,
the Corbridge, laden with two tons of
coal. The question of fuel evidently was
a serious one with the German vessel,
for, serving the purposes of a collector
and as is known, she was still in the
wake of the victorious raider.

On January 13 the Moeve came upon
the British Admiralty transport Pro-
vidence, laden with 5,000 tons of sugar,
and sank her. The ship was captured
without difficulty and sunk.

On January 13 also the British ship
Anthea, carrying 3,000 tons of general
cargo and a crew of 155 men,
was captured by the Moeve and sunk.
On the same day the British steamship
Trader, also an Admiralty transport,
with a cargo of 5,000 tons of sugar,
was captured and sunk.



ABOVE, the British steamship Appam. Below, map on which the
solid lines indicate the course taken by the Appam from Dakar,
Senegambia, to the Canaries, where she was captured, and thence
across the most desolate expanse of the Atlantic to Norfolk, and also
the possible course of the Moeve, her German captor, from Kiel to the
Canaries. The dotted line shows the course to Plymouth, where the
Appam was bound.

released to stand by their triumphant
countrymen.

Lieut. Berg admitted that the subse-
quent voyage of the Appam was peace-
ful and without incident. The men were
kept below decks for the most part, al-
though, before the vessel reached here
today they were allowed certain lib-
erties.

The German prize crew, it is said,
fortified their authority with vines and
ropes placed below decks in vital parts
of the ship which they threatened to ex-
plode at the least show of mutiny. The
part of the captured crew or pas-
sengers. This method of inducing peace
was evidently most effective, for not a
man has been hurt, and the voyage, a
journey from somewhere in the vicinity
of the Canary Islands until the ship
dropped anchor off Old Point Comfort.

Why the prize was not taken to Man-
dela or some nearer neutral port is
more or less of an enigma to the port
authorities at Norfolk. For this there
was said to be a reason, arising since
the outbreak of the war. But the nature
of it was not revealed.

The Appam was made to follow the
Moeve on the morning of January 17
the German raider exited the chain
MacTavish, an Australian freighter,
with a general cargo of 1,000 tons. The
Appam was several miles away when the
MacTavish was sighted. The German
vessel and commanded her to
halt. For the first time in this adven-
turous voyage of the Moeve, so far as it
has been told, she met with resistance.
The MacTavish answered the warn-
ing by opening fire and a fight ensued.
The one-sidedness of the conflict is

Continued on Third Page.

WILSON'S CAR NEARLY
KILLS FIVE CHILDREN

President Horrified as
Militiamen Drag Them
From Under Wheels.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 1.—Five school
children narrowly escaped being crushed
by President Wilson's private car while
he was delivering a short rear platform
speech here this afternoon.

Hundreds of persons were massed
around the car in the little enclosure at
the Rock Island station to hear the
President and to get a glimpse of Mrs.
Wilson. Two score bright-faced school
children were holding on to the plat-
form peering up at them.

Through some mistake in signaling
a false move of the engineer the
President's train backed several feet
before starting. The President, in the
middle of a sentence, saw five of the
children thrown under the car. Horri-
fied, he leaned over the car railing,
calling out an order that the car be
stopped.

It seemed as if the children were cer-
tain of being killed. Militiamen who
had tried unavailingly to keep the crowd
back succeeded in pulling the children
from under the wheels before it was too
late. In an instant the direction of the
train was reversed and all of the chil-
dren were out of danger.

Mr. Wilson was visibly shaken by the
suspense.

AM SINKING, SAYS S O S.
American Steamer Rams Japanese.
Then Stands By.

Boston, Feb. 1.—Wireless messages
picked up here to-night indicate that the
Japanese steamship Tokushima Maru,
laden with 1,000 tons of goods, was
sunk in collision to-night near
Virgin Rock, off Cape Race, with the
Silver Shell, an American vessel. She
was sinking when last heard from. The
Japanese vessel left New York last Fri-
day and is said to have been laden with
war munitions.

A message regarding the accident was
received at New York by a steamer signing her
wireless W. L. A. The S. O. S. call said:
"Am sinking, come and save me."
Signed J. T. D. This is the signature of the
Tokushima Maru. The collision oc-
curred in latitude 43:46, longitude 66:57.
Other messages relayed ashore indicated
that the American craft responded to the
call for help and was getting out her
lifeboats.

Another report says that the injured
ship may be the Takata Maru.

told in the result. Fifteen men were
killed on the MacTavish. The Moeve
came through the fight unscathed.

The Australian vessel was armed,
some say with one, others say with
two guns, but they were evidently of too
small a calibre to match the main arm of
the Moeve. When the Appam, which
had been ten miles in the rear, came
up the MacTavish had been sunk and
the German raider was picking up the
surviving members of the crew.

In this rescue work the Appam took a
hand, picking up four men, three of them
wounded, who were among the captured
English vessel when she put into port
today. For these wounded Lieut.
Berg asked accommodations ashore, and
they will probably be taken off the ves-
sel to the Marine Hospital to-morrow.

On January 17 the Appam, divested of
her single 3-inch gun, which had been
mounted on the bow under the command
of Lieut. Berg, picked up the survivors of
the Moeve, which continued on her adven-
turous way. Where her course may lie
or in what waters she might next be
heard from Lieut. Berg was very careful
not to say.

The repeated declaration that all
these stirring incidents occurred in the
vicinity of the Canary Islands was ob-
viously regarded as sufficiently vague to
cover wide distances and to keep the
British Admiralty guessing as to her
whereabouts.

The journey of the Appam until she
sighted the shores of the United States
was made without misadventure and she
ran the gauntlet of enemy shipping
safely. It was said that the Appam
was not only a reason, arising since
the outbreak of the war, but the nature
of it was not revealed.

It was the intention of Lieut. Berg to
head for the vicinity of New York. The
four, however, that British vessels might
be hovering in the vicinity of the more
frequented harbor led him to change his
course for the Chesapeake. The shores
of the American coast were sighted on
Sunday night, all that day the Appam
hovered off the coast of Virginia, feel-
ing her way cautiously. Last night,
with darkened lights, she headed for the
Chesapeake, passing the light-house in the early
morning, before the darkness had cleared.

Federick Station, January, Secretary
to the Admiralty, said that the Appam
reported to be a cousin of Lord Duns-
more, who married Vivian Gould, was among
those who hung over the railing of the
Appam when it was sighted by the British
cruiser. The Appam was reported to be
a newspaper man, who made frantic
attempts to get ashore.

Continued on Third Page.

TO HELP CURRENCY,
IS CARRANZA'S AIM

Ban on Foreigners Owning
Property Only Temporary.
Says Decree.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 1.—Minister of
Justice Roque Estrada gave out the
following statement today regarding
Gen. Carranza's decree of January 15
forbidding foreigners to acquire prop-
erty in the republic.

The pronounced aim of the First
Chief, taking into consideration diverse
accidental circumstances which I will
enumerate, has dictated, with very good
judgment, that foreigners, without ex-
ception whatever, may not acquire prop-
erty in the republic, the reasons being
as follows: Our paper money, which
is only currency circulating throughout
the country, has depreciated very much
owing to unavoidable economic laws and
artificial and reprehensible proceedings
by thousands of speculators who live
and accumulate wealth by immediate
and immoral traffic in the currency of
the nation.

"Events which have disturbed our
country for five years have brought suf-
fering upon the greater part of Mexi-
cans. Owners of real estate, and more
especially owners of rural properties, are
financially pressed, and in many cases
in desperate straits, and they have to
dispose of their properties in order to
meet obligations. Now, since persons
holding real intrinsic values are mostly
foreigners, who dispose of money from
their own countries which they convert
into our currency at great advantage,
since they acquire a great amount of the
latter, it is natural that such Mexicans
are in bad straits as to their own
money for financial operations."

"It is to be supposed, on the other hand,
that speculators interested in acquir-
ing the currency of the Administration
at the lowest possible price to invest
the same in real estate, which they can
get for a song, are authors of rumors
which are false and only based upon
selfishness, having for their object the
constant and unjustified depreciation of
our money."

Another reason for the prohibition
is that the Government is trying to pre-
vent Mexicans who have incurred re-
sponsibilities from putting aside their
duty of patriotism in favor of personal
interests and acting over their prop-
erty to foreigners.

"When once Mexican values are nor-
mally fixed, a rate of exchange being
established and monetary problems being
solved, foreigners again will be at lib-
erty to acquire all kinds of property
in the republic."

RUSSIAN PREMIER RESIGNS.
Gorenkyin Succeeded by R. V.
Sturmer of Council of Empire.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—Premier Goren-
kyin has resigned on account of ill health.
His successor is R. V. Sturmer, a mem-
ber of the Council of the Empire.

M. Gorenkyin was named as Premier
by the Czar for the second time on Feb-
ruary 12, 1914, following the resigna-
tion of Premier Kokovtsov. In his
earlier appointment as Premier he suc-
ceeded Count Witte in 1905. The re-
tiring Premier is 76 years old. He was
Minister of the Interior from 1895 un-
til the resignation of Count Witte. His
instruction of Finance, which was dis-
placed by him on the agrarian question.

M. Gorenkyin has been regarded as
a reactionary tendency. His appoint-
ment to succeed M. Kokovtsov in 1914
was hailed as a triumph for the reac-
tionary group.

Delicious Delectable Farm Sausage.
They cost more to try them and see why.
Made at the farm, Southborough, Mass.,
40.

ZEPPELINS GOT TO LIVERPOOL, GERMANS SAY

Manchester and Birken-
head Also Attacked, Is
Teuton Claim.

SIX COUNTRIES SUFFER
IN BIGGEST AIR RAID

54 Killed and 67 Injured in
Night Visit—220 Bombs
Dropped.

FEAR MORE DAMAGE
TO MUNITION WORKS

British Press Clamors for
Effective Measures
Against Raiders.

29 IN HOUSE WRECKED
IN PARIS RAID RESCUED

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Feb. 1.—Twenty-nine per-
sons living in a house which was
wrecked by a bomb dropped by the
Zeppelin in the raid of Saturday
night were rescued by the police to-
day.

They had been imprisoned in the
wreckage since Saturday, with all
exits blocked. While imprisoned
they were fed by baskets lowered
by ropes.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Zeppelin
squadron which last night was offi-
cially reported to have "passed over
the eastern, northeastern and midland
counties" flew clear across the north-
ern part of England, roughly from
Yarmouth to Liverpool, dropping
bombs on six counties and on many
localities of military importance, in-
cluding, according to the German re-
port, Liverpool, Birkenhead and Man-
chester. Fifty-four persons are said
to have been killed and sixty-seven
injured.

In the words of the British War
Office, the raid was "the biggest yet."
No less than 220 bombs were dropped.
No details were announced here offi-
cially, however, the War Office stating
that except at Staffordshire the ma-
terial damage done was slight. The
German Admiralty, on the other hand,
issued the following statement, re-
ceived here by wireless tonight:

The Admiralty reports that on
Monday night an airship squadron
threw bombs on Liverpool, on the
Birkenhead docks and harbor and
factories, on Manchester, on the
blast furnaces at Nottingham and
Sheffield and on the industrial es-
tablishments of the Home Counties
Great Yarmouth. On the Humber
a battery was silenced.

The airships were heavily shelled
at all places, but were not hit. All
returned safely.

The British War Office issued early
to-night the following statement:

Yesterday's raid was the biggest
yet. Two hundred and twenty bombs
were dropped on Norfolk, Suffolk,
Lincolnshire, Lancashire, Staff-
ordshire and Derbyshire. Except at
Staffordshire the material damage
was inconsiderable.

220 Bombs Dropped, 54 Killed.
Several hours later the following
supplementary account was issued:

Further reports of last night's
raid show that the Zeppelins' attack
covered a larger area than on any
previous occasion.